

Call took the stand this afternoon and swore that a person, to witness un-

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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A BOOM IN SIGHT.

There is a "boom" coming. It may do us as much harm as good before it goes, but it is coming. And whether it does us good alone, or good and harm combined, depends simply on whether we conduct ourselves as sane men or lunatics. If we take advantage of it to develop our resources and build up solid business, it will be the beginning of an enduring prosperity. But if we yield to the gambling delirium, until everybody has piled up a fortune composed of everybody else's worthless notes, it will lead only to collapse and disaster.

However, the question for the present is not so much what we shall do with the boom as the reasons for expecting its coming. There is no lack of these. To produce a boom, three factors are needed: resources to be developed; capital to develop them; and an enthusiastic confidence on the part of capitalists in the development of these particular resources.

The resources, California has always had. In mines, in varied agricultural possibilities, in water power for the electrical manufacturing of the future, in present commercial openings, in attractive climate, scenery and conditions of life, we have no rival in the world. For the unlimited development of all these resources we lack only money and men.

Available capital was never so plenty or so near. Last year was twice as profitable to the United States as the best previous year in its history. The surplus capital of the world is now concentrated in our own country, and uncounted millions are seeking investment. The rate on "safe" securities is already down to three per cent, and as the rate of interest without risk decreases capital is forced to seek more hazardous investment in the development of new countries. As low interest in London forces English capital into South Africa, so low interest in New York will force American capital into California.

The eyes of the world are on the Pacific. As the Mediterranean was the channel of ancient and the Atlantic the highway of modern commerce, so the Pacific is the highway of the future. As the sole gateway from the civilized world to the Pacific, our commerce will grow with its commerce, and the certainty that that commerce is about to increase with explosive rapidity is a guarantee that our prosperity also is on the verge of an unprecedented increase.

The world is looking for investment with renewed confidence, and the world knows that on our Pacific coast are, just now, the most tempting opportunities in the civilized world. That capital will flow here for investment as certain as that rivers will flow down their channels to the sea.

There is a periodicity of exaltation and depression in business as in weather. We have just passed through a period of depression, and the reaction is already under way. The wave of prosperity is sweeping over the east as it never swept before. Even unfavorable crop conditions could hardly hold it back from California another year, and with crops now practically assured, nothing can restrain it. The only question of doubt is whether we will utilize its opportunity for wild-cat real estate speculations, designed to rob our neighbors, or for legitimate business, designed to enrich our neighbors and ourselves.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to erect a monument to the memory of Colonel E. D. Baker, California's pioneer soldier, statesman and soldier, who was killed at Bull's Bluff. Colonel Baker was one of the most picturesque figures of early California history, and his eloquent and patriotic orations still live in the memory of the pioneers of the state. An United States senator from Oregon, Colonel Baker took high rank, and an Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers he was one of the first of our distinguished citizens to give up his life for his country. If a monument is erected to him it will commemorate a memorable life and character.

Owing to limitations of space and other conditions, the ever-popular "Man About Town" has been omitted from the Sunday Republican for the past few weeks, but it has not been intended that our readers should long miss this attractive feature. Under the heading "Small Shot," our good friend "Jack Sawdoff" appears this morning with the first of a series of conversations on things in general which will be welcomed by everybody who appreciates bright talk and gentle admonitions.

Germany is our "great and good friend" just now. Her most important bill is all favorable to us, she does not want anything in the Pacific, and altogether Uncle Sam and Tante Gretchen are on the best of terms. But only a little while ago she sent a gunboat to Liberia to enforce a treaty unfavorable to the United States, and she has given us more trouble in the Philippines than all the other powers combined. She will have to pardon us, therefore, if we parody our schoolboy Latin and remark: "Timeo Germana, et dona ferentes."

Another rainfall is on the way, with just interval enough to allow the last one to get well into the ground. And every drop will return again, after many days, in golden grain, verdant grass and luscious fruit. Even the most sage on the Sierras, that now adorn the eastern landscape, will be down again in enriching streams. The sun will melt the debts and glad the hearts of men. So let us be of good cheer.

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AN OBJECT LESSON.

The theorists who dream of establishing some form of self-government in the Philippines should turn their attention to the little republic of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, to get some idea of the difficulties of such a government, even under the most favorable conditions. The Liberians are a homogeneous people, industrious and law-abiding; their domestic problems are few and simple, and not beyond their power to solve, at least well enough for endurance; their home government is ship-shod and dishonest, but not so bad as to be hopeless; their status as an independent people was established long enough before the recent revival of the international land-grabbing mania to be respected, theoretically, by all nations. If any such people can exist as an independent self-governing nation, Liberia can. Yet the Liberians are eager for annexation to the United States, and are incapable of preserving their independence except under the informal joint guarantee of Great Britain and the United States which has been recently announced.

Previous to this guarantee France had forced the Black Republic into a secret treaty which practically alienated all the territory in the interior, and Germany was in process of enforcing another treaty at the point of the canon which would have substantially ended the independence of the whole republic.

In the process of international evolution the weak must, in one way or another, yield to the strong. Just now this yielding takes the form of turning over the responsibility of governing the backward races to the advanced ones. We cannot stop this movement and it is a waste of breath to preach against it. We can only recognize it, and take the choice between participating in it and stepping aside and leaving it to others. In the Philippines we can take the choice between governing them ourselves and turning them over to the powers to scramble for.

The only other alternative, that of undertaking to protect them against the world while leaving them to work out their domestic problems for themselves, is possible, or a time, at least, in Liberia, but only those consider it possible in the Philippines who do not know the Philippines.

The Stockton Independent charges the Republican with "silted pondism" for asserting the plain proposition of law that the house of representatives has no constitutional right to refuse Polymagist Roberts his seat, and proceeds to argue the contrary proposition with more elaboration than knowledge. Says the Independent, among other things:

Has it ever occurred to the Republican that in prescribing special qualifications for a representative the constitution has left the question open for the house to determine as to other qualifications? It is admitted that there must be a certain maturity of age, certain term of residence and citizenship of the United States. But the constitution does not say there shall be no other qualifications required. It does expressly state that the house be the judge of a member's qualifications. It might as well state that the house be judge of a member's qualifications. It can fix them, and it is no court in the country will claim jurisdiction to seat a member that the house decides not to seat.

This is exactly the point at issue, and is exactly the point which has been settled by an unbroken line of congressional decisions, running over a hundred years. It is a well settled principle of law that the inclusion of certain conditions is the exclusion of all others. The application of this principle to this particular class of cases is equally well settled by the unvarying practice of congress. It is no more doubtful than the most elementary proposition in Blackstone, and the only possible difference of opinion in regard to it is the difference between knowledge and ignorance.

To be sure, there is no appeal from a decision of the house, as there is none from a decision of the supreme court. Either body has the power to decide preposterous law without limit, but neither has the right to do so, and neither could long escape revolution if it were in the habit of doing so. If the next house refuses to seat Mr. Roberts he will have no remedy. But the house has never abused its power to violate the constitution in this way, and there is no likelihood that it ever will. The right of the house to judge of a member's qualifications no more gives it the right to fix these qualifications than the right of a court to judge laws gives it the power to pass laws.

The Independent makes the further point that the admission of Utah to the Union was conditional, and that the election of Roberts is a violation of the condition, for which the state should be punished by congress. Even granting this very doubtful proposition, it does not follow that the house of representatives shall usurp the functions of congress, and seek to do by the resolution of a single house what could probably not be done even by a law passed by both houses and signed by the President.

The Independent should add a text book on constitutional law to its library.

The Memorial report of the department of highways, which has just been distributed, is a voluminous and interesting document. Some of its recommendations are very good and all of them are worthy of attention. We shall take occasion to consider some of them at another time. But the point about the report that calls for first notice is that it is not printed. The whole voluminous report has been typewritten and manifested by mimeograph, and distributed over the state, evidently at great expense. Such reports ought to be printed and the state ought to have its printing office open to print them. When the state of California has to resort to the slow process of hand manifesting for an important public report, something is wrong. We do not say what is wrong, but we raise the question.

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WHAT WE NEED.

It needs not the eye of a seer to discern that Fresno needs, more than any other one thing, a radical change in the way local laws are enforced. The laws are probably good enough, and it would not make so much difference if they were not, for even very imperfect laws, properly enforced, work far better than the best of laws disregarded or left to enforce themselves.

We do not wish to be hypocritical. California is not Maine, and it is a physical and social impossibility to enforce Puritan decorum on all the inhabitants of a California town. Nobody ought to attempt to do so. But there is a limit beyond which no community can afford to go, and it is no revelation to say that Fresno is already far beyond that limit. Open gambling is carried on without restriction in a dozen places known to everybody. There are saloons that pay no license and others that ought not to be granted license. There is a pool room running under a license that nobody pretends is legal. Open prostitution is flaunted in the face of the public, in its recognized district, with a brazenness that would shock the dwellers of the lowest quarters of Paris, and no one pretends that it is even approximately confined to its recognized limits. Burglaries and robberies have become alarmingly frequent, and indicate that the many attractions we have been holding out to the lowest class of the floating population have had their natural effect in bringing them here in large numbers.

These are not the reports of a sensational alarmist, but sober facts, known to every observing man and capable of easy proof. They constitute a serious situation. We can not afford to overlook them, or to tolerate them much longer.

A city election is approaching, which ought to result in a radical change in this situation. It will so result if the better element will determine that it shall. But it will not do so if we merely preach and scold. There is need of intelligent and vigorous work, and it must be done by the men who have not the time to spare to do it. They must take the time.

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PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Admiral Dewey's request that a "statement" be sent to help him in dealing with the natives is to be answered, it seems, by the appointment of a whole commission of statesmen, of whom, however, the Admiral himself is to be one. According to the New York Herald the commission will be composed of President Schurman of Cornell University, Rear Admiral Dewey, Major General Otis, Admiral Charles Denby, former minister to China, and Professor Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan.

The appointment of such a commission is eminently appropriate, and is doubtless so if this is a correct forecast of its composition. That Admiral Dewey and General Otis should be members of the commission is a foregone conclusion. Of the other three members it is noticeable that two are university professors, one, indeed, a professor of philosophy, the least "practical" of all subjects, and the other is a trained diplomat and orientalist.

Professor Schurman, in spite of his metaphysical specialty, is a vigorous and intensely practical man, an energetic administrator, a clear thinker and thorough investigator. His presence on the commission is a guarantee that it will bring back information and not misinformation. He is a Canadian, and as a colonist by birth he may be presumed to have no objections to a colonial policy in the abstract.

Charles Denby, former minister to China, is one of the best informed of Americans on all Oriental questions, and a diplomat of tact and skill. It was he, if we mistake not, who predicted before the declaration of war with Spain that one of its results would be the annexation of the Philippines.

Professor Worcester is one of the two white men who have explored the entire Philippine Islands, the other being Dr. Frank S. Bourne, now chief health officer of Manila. He is the author of the best book of Philippine travels yet published. In company with Dr. Bourne he spent nearly five years in the islands, exploring many parts never before visited by white men, in search of zoological specimens. His special knowledge and skill in dealing with the natives will be invaluable to the commission.

The chief difficulty in formulating a Philippine policy hitherto has been the almost universal ignorance in this country in regard to the actual conditions in the islands. Newspaper editorials and sensational speeches alike have shown an amount of misinformation that rendered intelligent opinion impossible. The report of this commission will make such ignorance no longer excusable. As a more immediate benefit, the presence as representatives of the United States of men who know how to deal with Oriental problems and peoples will prevent many a difficulty that might be almost insoluble if it occurred.

Incidentally the appointment, or even the serious consideration for appointment of such men as these, is another confirmation of the contention that the responsibility of colonial appointments will bring a better class of men into the public service, by making necessary abroad, and then habitual at home, the selection of men in consideration of fitness rather than of partisan services.

It is to be hoped that the report that Gen. Egan is to be court-martialed is accurate. Immunity was promised to officers and soldiers testifying before the investigating commission, but this case does not come under the conditions of immunity. It is an offense in the army for a subordinate to make public criticisms of a superior, and in order to make full investigation possible it was necessary to suspend this rule, but it was not necessary and was not intended to give license to an officer to disgrace himself and the army by language which nothing could justify and no gentleman would use. Even a court of inquiry is conceding too much. General Miles may be in the wrong and be worthy of censure, but General Egan should be disposed of first and summarily, after which the other questions can be disposed of decently and in order.

The Democrats come out for a wide-open ticket at the city election, and insinuates that all who favor any other sort of ticket are impractical prohibitionists. So far as the Republican is concerned, this is certainly not the case. The population and traditions of California make enforced prohibition out of the question. But ordinary decency is not out of the question anywhere, and it is a slander on Fresno to say that the people will not tolerate its enforcement here. And it is an insult to the intelligence of any man with two eyes to ask him to believe that it is now enforced as it should be. The need of reform is too plain for argument, but the limits within which a reform must keep to be successful, ought to be equally plain.

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SMALL SHOT.

The winter crop of weddings in Fresno is unprecedented, and I now register the happy prediction that for the first time in local history it will exceed the harvest of summer divorces by 50 per cent.

The trustees of the Free Public Library of Fresno were requested a few months ago by the Women's Clubs of this city to have the library kept open on Sunday evening, the same as upon other evenings of the week, for the benefit of those who have not elsewhere to lay their intellectual heads, so to speak, in an atmosphere uncontaminated by beer and other demoralizing influences. The request was promptly acceded to, but I am now told that the trustees have decided to rescind their action and close the doors of the library on Sunday evening, and the ladies have expressed a desire to resign as trustees of a reason for the proposed change. The trustees state as their reason that the small number who availed themselves of the opportunity offered by keeping the library open on the evening of the Lord's day is entirely out of proportion to the expense of the same. This is the reason advanced, but I hear from another source that the trustees, who are invariably pious men, came to the conclusion that they were doing a wrong thing in putting the altars of the library into competition with the churches on the same day, and when the latter are doing business at the old stand.

This being true, I feel justified in expressing the hope that there is one public body of good men that will escape the wrath of the grand jury and be permitted to go its way unannounced and unimpeded by the annual inquisition.

Governor Gage referred to the Philippines when he said this in his inaugural address: "No short-sighted policy should yield the land crimsoned with American blood."

By the whiskers of the prophet and the memory of Andrew Jackson, I say to you now! It is rather strange, though, that Dewey did not mention the gray fact in his report. Must be that one of our bold blue jackets slipped off and went ashore some time, and without George's knowledge or consent had a severe case of hemorrhage of the nose.

The probability that it will be necessary to kill off a lot of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands in order to impress them with the benefits of colonial government is a free public venue to be taken by the opponents of expansion as an argument against the policy of acquisition without the consent of the acquired; which is in my opinion a very short-sighted view of the case. If it becomes necessary in the carrying out of our humane purpose of shortening ungodly and peaceful and properly upon their antediluvian anthropoids to materially diminish their numbers, it ought to be apparent to the most dense that the job of governing will be reduced very nearly in proportion to the amount of resistance met with by the re-enslaved sword of Bunker Hill.

"Held by the Enemy" was the startling announcement on the bulletin boards about town during the past week. The alarm even of timid people was raised, and when it was discovered that the enemy was being held in the usual pathway way, with the right arm around her waist, the left hand clasping her right and with her left arm reaching out to the right, the girls of Fresno are not afraid of that kind of an enemy.

Rev. A. A. Graves of the K street Methodist church would be a very hard man to satisfy. One of the most beautiful of the substantial blessings enjoyed by himself during the glad season which marks the birth of a new year. The man who succeeds in getting his share of things in this sin-stricken world would get them where and that of others have reason to be grateful for their own share of things. The overflowing of the Rev. Mr. Graves' cup came about in this way: Mr. S. N. Griffith, a gentleman of pronounced religious tendency and an admirer of the cloth, has been for some time past attending at the Fresno street Methodist church. The result was that he became very deeply impressed with the eloquence and logic of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Sawyer and for the purpose of showing his appreciation of the services rendered by that gentleman he left an order at the pulpit for a turkey for the country produced to be left at the pastor's home the day before New Year's. 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Oakland mole to Tracy is made at rate of forty-three miles an hour; that from Tracy to Fresno at sixty-miles an hour; that from Fresno to Kearsfield at seventy-two miles an hour and across the stretch known as Mojave "tangent" at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

Misses Berry of Selma spent yesterday in the Public Center.

witnesses examined were Mr. John Dalbott, a boarder at the hotel, and another boarder named Adams, who sat up with Nolan during his illness. Nolan has been at the hotel since September 16th. He has no recollection of this incident. The night

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. 50 cents. At druggists or by mail.

orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music.

William Norwood and A. P. Frisvold are contemplating trying their luck among the gold sockers in the dike region this spring.

The Clovis Dramatic Club will

D^R. NORMAN D. KELLEY,
DENTIST,
New Library building, K street.
Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.
Office—Telephone Red 441; residence
Red 55.

THE REPUBLICAN Gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fire-side.

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THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

If it were possible for a newspaper to throw away all its influence by trying to be the San Francisco morning paper, would long since have done so. To be sure, influence is no longer a newspaper's most valued possession, except in the eyes of men who are laughed at as old-fashioned idealists. According to its newest exponents, the purpose of modern journalism is to throw out any sort of bait to catch readers. In order to use these readers in their turn as a bait to catch advertisers. But the very publicity that gives value to advertising also gives influence to the ideas displayed in the same medium, and while that influence exists there ought to be some sense of responsibility and decency in using it for the public good instead of for private display.

The Call and the Chronicle are united in an effort to defeat anybody and everybody for United States senator. Sooner or later somebody must be elected or appointed, but the more leading candidates that can be shelved in the meantime the more evident will be the power of the San Francisco press. As long as Colonel Burns seemed to be the leading candidate he was a jail bird, a thief and an all around villain, and every legislator who voted for him was a traitor. Now that Grant's lead has become evident he is a bribe-giver and every one who votes for him is a suspected bribe-taker. If Barnes or Bulla should reach first place, as many charges would be made against them.

These charges may or may not be true; the point is that the fact of their publication in the San Francisco papers is no evidence of their truth. We are so accustomed to reckless abuse of public men that we pay little attention to it, even in a flagrant case that justifies denunciation. Nobody more than half believes any particular charge, but everybody half believes the charges in general, with a result that public life is rapidly losing its attractiveness except to men who deserve the reputation it entails. The newspapers are throwing away their influence, which is a matter of argument and character, and substituting a power which is more often a matter of blackmail. This power is rarely used to build up good, and is ineffective in tearing down evil, because it is so used as to encourage the very evil it professes to oppose.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The twelfth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission repeats the appeal of a year ago for increased power of fixing rates. Against this appeal President Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad argues in the January North American Review that the rate making power is not needed, and would be dangerous and unjust.

The two standpoints are as radically opposed as possible, but it is noticeable that neither the advocate of interference of non-interference regard competition as an effective means of settling railroad rates. Competition in other businesses reduces rates to the point where those most favorably situated can make a profit. The rest, if there too many in the business, are driven out. But railroad competition has no limit, and where unhampered by agreements, leads to "rate wars" which are destructive to every interest concerned. The natural result of unrestrained competition is the absorption of weaker roads by the stronger and the establishment of monopoly.

The only issue is between regulation by voluntary agreement and regulation by government authority. Theoretically the latter is the only true course. Agreements that are binding enough to be enforced are sure to be oppressive, while agreements that are not binding are not enforced and lead to constant discriminations. Government regulation could be enforced and would not be oppressive. But to take the initiative in establishing complete "tariffs" would be as burdensome as complete government control, and is out of the question at present. The best compromise is that suggested by the commission, giving them the power to correct rates found to be unjust, but leaving the rates to settle themselves in the first instance.

Much was promised from the establishment of the interstate commerce commission and only a small part of it has been accomplished. If the rest can be accomplished by granting increased power to the commission, by all means let it be done.

More rain has already fallen in nearly every part of the state than fell last season, and another rain is on the way. Crops are assured, and the only possible excuse for the "croaker" just now is this beautiful spring weather, which may possibly start the buds just in time to be nipped by a late frost.

The opposition of the Honorable Potatoes does not seem to have been dangerous to Senator Burrows, to judge from the reports received of his vote. Pingree is a bluffer. Burrows is a gentleman and statesman, and the people of Michigan evidently know the difference.

There may have been no element of bribery in that little loan from Mr. Grant to Speaker Wright, but gentleman of a delicate sense of honor are careful about asking or granting loans under such circumstances.

The police of San Francisco have at last around themselves to a vigorous effort against the pool-rooms that infest that city. It is high time for the authorities of this city and county of Fresno to do likewise.

MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

In the strict legal sense there is no evidence whatever of bribery against U. S. Grant. There is no proof that he ever offered anyone money for his vote, and, indeed, it is extremely improbable that he has done so. He has done nothing which he regarded as wrong and nothing of which his loudest critics have not themselves been guilty. Criticism of him comes from exceeding bad grace from those who have taken it upon themselves to hold him up to public reproach.

Yet the criticism itself is only too just; the objection to it is that it comes from the wrong sources and is directed against Mr. Grant alone and not against the system of which he is a part. Mr. Grant has bought nobody directly, but he spent his money liberally for the election to all Republican candidates for the legislature. No promises were required in return, and in some cases the money was even expended without the candidates' knowledge, but the natural effect of such a distribution of money was to secure the election of candidates favorable to Grant. It would not have been expected if this result had not been expected.

It was an attempt to secure a seat in the United States senate by the use of money, and while this money does not seem to have been used corruptly or criminally, its use in any manner was an attack on the ostensible principles of our American politics. Now that it has been exposed it ought to render Grant's further candidacy impossible. He is not a man of senatorial caliber, and the only thing that has been said in his favor is that he has been discredited personally. Now that he has become distinctly objectionable politically the last reason for his election has disappeared and he should disappear also.

The field is open for the "dark horse." We reiterate our former statement that of all the candidates so far mentioned, Thomas B. Bard, of Ventura, is by far the most available.

The volunteers at Manila are reported as grumbling, and some of them as even making threats as to what they will do if not discharged as soon as the treaty of peace is signed. The grumbling is natural; all soldiers grumble and these soldiers have doubtless plenty of occasion, but the threats, if serious, are unbecomingly and should be suppressed by vigorous discipline. The volunteers will doubtless be brought back as soon as their places can be taken by regulars, but until that time the emergency for which they enlisted still exists, and it is the part of patriotism to face it. There are plenty of things for a soldier to do besides fighting, and they must be accepted, just as the routine drudgery of any other walk of life is accepted. And, too, there may be plenty of fighting in the Philippines yet. If the Merces once get on the rampage the boys will have all they want, and will be glad enough to get back among peaceful Tagalogs and Visayans.

The warning to all ordinary laborers to keep out of the Philippines should be widely circulated and well heeded. It is only natural for those who have found life a hard battle in an old country to think they can succeed better in a new. They have been able to do so in the past. But the world's expansion is now into countries already fully occupied by the only laborers who can work well in them. There is room in these countries for an enormous increase in business, but only for a small increase in the white population, and this increase should be composed of men of capital or the ability to command capital. Later there will be room for skilled laborers, who can aid in establishing new industries. But the industries cannot be established all at once. If a "boom" is forced, as it probably will be, it is sure to collapse, and the best time to go to the Philippines will be after the collapse.

It is curious how the number of islands in the Philippine group keeps increasing in the public discussions. There are possibly eight hundred islands in the group, if every barren rock is defined as an island, but rarely in the discussion of the question the number was generally put at a thousand, then it became twelve hundred, and now Senator Veto puts it at two thousand. The senator's description of the "piratical, muck running inhabitants" is equally exaggerated. The only pirates in the Philippines are found on the coasts of the Sulu group, which contains only one moderately large island. When one of these pirates wishes to commit suicide he does it in picturesque fashion by "running amuck." But the Filipinos as a whole are no more "muck running pirates" than the Americans are howling Apaches.

The nickel-in-the-slot machines threaten a famine of nickels. If that were the only famine they threatened we could get along with dimes and pennies. But they threaten a famine of public morals, and in only too many cases a famine of family virtues. It is probably useless to preach against them. Only fools use them, and it is hard to rouse public sentiment in favor of protecting a fool or his family against his folly. But we hope to see the day come when a bunco-steerer run by electricity will be suppressed as vigorously as one run by human impudence and guile.

California does not know much about mud; we understand building dust better. If we wait a little while the mud will dry up, and the street crossings, in most places, are tramped after a while into a fairly passable pathway. But would it not be a little more civilized if the crossings were cleaned promptly with shovels, instead of gradually by men's boots and women's skirts? We call the attention of the street commission to the matter, in the hope that he will find means of making the streets passable to pedestrians more promptly after the next rain.

Patton G. Barry, who has been ill for several days, is improving rapidly.

THE INDIGENT LIST.

The Superiors have again abolished the indigent list, and will begin over again the hopeless attempt to keep it down. They abolished it a short time ago, and it is already too large again, and so on, indefinitely. It will always be too large as long as the present system continues, and the most that can be hoped is the small saving that will come from sporadic outbreaks of economy.

The poor we always have with us, and the more we do to diminish their poverty, if we do it in the wrong way, as we generally do, the more that poverty will increase. There must be some form of poor relief, for it is literally true that the world owes every man a living. But of all methods of relief, the most extravagant and the most pauperizing is this system of granting public pensions to everybody who seems to need them. The experiment has been tried, repeatedly, of cutting off absolutely every form of "out door relief," with the surprising result that neither the population of the poor houses nor the drain on organized private charity was increased in the least. Conditions are probably not ripe for so drastic an experiment here, for we have not yet sufficiently developed other forms of public and private charity, but the lesson of these experiments is instructive.

California is especially attractive to an easily pauperized population. Our climate does not visit the penalty of death on want or proper clothing and shelter, food, of certain sorts, is cheap and plenty, and one can therefore support a bare existence with less energy than in less favored lands. It is an invitation to the unenergetic, which they are sure to accept. Our pauperizing poor laws further encourage them to come and demoralize them after they are here.

The question is a difficult, and for us a very important one. We owe it to each individual that he shall not starve and to society that he shall not sulk. Starvation outrages humanity; needlessness pauperizes civilization.

When congress or a state legislature meet with a problem they do not understand, they appoint a commission to investigate it. Why should not our county legislature do the same thing? We suggest that they appoint an advisory commission of some sort, to serve, if possible without pay, which shall investigate what has been done and learned in regard to this question elsewhere. There are plenty of books and reports on the subject. The universities would gladly furnish "bibliographical references." It is simply a matter of intelligent study, not to add to the world's knowledge on the subject, but to bring home to ourselves what the rest of the world has learned. We are confessedly acting in ignorance, and it is costing us dear and doing little good. The experience of the world can not remove all our ignorance, but it can remove part of it, and even that is well worth while.

Our legislative investigation committee seems to be confronted by a situation similar to that which faced the municipal authorities of China, once, when they were commanded to clean one street through each of the towns where the Emperor was to pass in triumphal progress. The fifth had accumulated for so many centuries that the stench of its upturning threatened to spread a pestilence, and the conservative Chinese wisely decided to cover the streets with straw and sand and leave the filth unturned. Perhaps it would not be courageous for our legislative renovators to adopt the same course, but the stench of their upturning already poisons the political atmosphere, and the more they dig the worse it gets. Possibly the final remedy will not be the temporary one of the Chinese, but the radical one of Hercules, who, it will be remembered, slew the Augean stables by turning the river Alpheus through them. We need to turn the river of popular election through the four mules of senatorial politics. Possibly it will clean it; possibly it will only leave a thick deposit of another sort of mud.

The San Francisco Examiner's editorial that the "black lists" published by the morning papers of that city, holding up the names of the legislative supporters of Burns to public obloquy, are a violation of the law against bribery and menace. Probably the contention could not be made good as a matter of strict law, but it holds good in morals. The newspapers have a right to use all the arguments they like against Burns, and there is no lack of such arguments, but the "black list" is not argument, it is pure bulldozing. If the papers in question really desire the defeat of Burns they are showing exceedingly poor judgment in selecting the very method best calculated to unite his supporters.

Probably it is hopeless to look for legislative reform all at once. The last legislature passed a law limiting the amount of political pie at the disposal of their successors. The successors have promptly repealed the law, to the sorrow of their well-wishers and the disgrace of themselves, but they may possibly be induced to get even on their own successors, toward the end of their term. And, finally, we may have a legislature that will refuse to free itself from the salutary shackles forged by its predecessors. Then the thing will be done.

If the local civic organizations can not unite on a name or a plan to which all will agree, we hope that the proposal to have a permanently organized committee representing all of them will at least be carried out. If the enthusiasm of the separate organizations can be kept up, so much the better, the more the merrier, but there is often serious work that calls for prompt and united action, and for this a common committee should be in readiness.

Professor Conklin proposes to teach monkeys to talk like civilized men. Will he also be able to teach civilized men (and girls) not to talk like monkeys?

GETTING READERS TOGETHER.

Public feeling on the Philippine question has evidently undergone a reaction, and neither extreme of opinion is now as common as it was a few weeks ago. Since it has become evident even to the short-sighted, as it has been evident from the beginning to the far-seeing, that the Philippines can not be held without trouble and can not be held without facing new and difficult problems, the howling expansionists, who were for swallowing everything in sight and counting the cost afterward, have measurably subsided. With them there has also been a disappearance of those who would have nothing to do with the Philippines. No one any longer argues that, inasmuch as, in his opinion, Dewey could never have gone to the Philippines, he ought now to sail away, leaving everything as he found it, and never to return. Nobody now argues that we should get out of the Philippines at once, but probably an increasing number of people hope that we can get out eventually.

The reaction is a good thing, of course, as is every return to sane and practical reasoning. It was not sane to deny the difficulties or to exaggerate the advantages of annexation, or to make an impossible union that would impose distant islands an organic part of our nation. It was also not sane to pretend that nothing connected with the Philippines was any of our business, and that we could simply throw them into the international scramble, to let the strongest or swiftest conquer. We owe it to the world and to ourselves, even if we deny that we owe anything to the Philippines, to establish a tolerable government in islands whose condition we have ourselves made intolerable.

The issue practically resolves itself into one of time. Either the Philippines are to be made a colony, to be trained in gradually increasing self-government, and finally, in the distant future, to share in the fate, whether of independence or autonomy, of all the other tropical colonies of the world, or they are to be, like Cuba, a temporary tutelage dependence to be made independent as soon as possible.

Those who favor the latter course and couple it with the prediction that the time of tutelage will be short, simply do not know the conditions with which we shall have to deal. No matter what our intention in the beginning, independence is a matter of the distant, not of the near future. And it is simply a question whether we shall predict a final outcome in advance or leave it to be settled by a history which we cannot now know. Those who prefer the policy of prediction call themselves conservatives, but they are really the radical party.

The projected measures against imported wines, if carried out, will further California's opportunity. So far as the measures are retaliatory they will be temporary, but it takes only a temporary opportunity to introduce our products; they keep the market afterwards on their own merits. A temporary failure of the Florida crop gave California oranges the market, and our share of it is now secure no matter how many oranges Florida produces. In the same way the shutting out of adulterated French wines will open a market for pure California wines. When consumers have once become familiar with these wines they will use no others.

Five hundred brevet ranks are to be authorized by congress, to reward deserving officers and a hundred thousand brevet ranks will be awarded by popular usage, to lick the vanity of friends. At least it is a sorry veteran of the civil war who does not now go by as high a title as he could have reached by this time if he had served in the regular army ever since. These titles are meaningless and they destroy the meaning of those which should have it. We hope, but do not expect, that the titles of the Spanish war will be treated with more respect.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore has come out strongly against the idea of aggressive wars for conquest. Evidently the Bonaparte blood must be very diluted in the American branch of the family.

Somebody has heard that somebody else had said that he had heard that somebody had offered an absurd sum for somebody's vote. And this is evidence!

Now the girls have begun to kiss General Shafter. But as the general is no longer young nor handsome, it is not in fashion to write him down an "egotistical ass." Strange, the privileges a few years confer.

Now Dr. Dewey is to be Senator from New York. The Doctor was already a member of nearly all the exclusive clubs, and so his elevation to the most desirable and aristocratic of them all is quite in the natural order.

In the mix-up and after your successful attack remember me. Better than you had better deposit your coin with me in exchange for Furniture, Carpets, etc.

As already announced, I am all alone; the cowcatcher "company" has been omitted from the firm's name.

W. Parker Lyon

I always was warm. Wore a Mother Hubbard for sixteen years and was never bothered by my first pair of shoes.

W. Parker Lyon

Use "Tie" cough syrup, at Baker & Co's.

RECAPTURED.

The Bakerfield Murderer Again in Jail.

He Had Made His Escape by Walking Out With the Salvation Army.

T. M. Gleason, the murderer who escaped from the jail at Bakerfield last Sunday, was recaptured Tuesday. Deputy Sheriff Johnny White received a letter from Sheriff Hagar stating that Gleason succeeded in making his escape from jail by walking out with the Salvation Army after the soldiers and ladies had finished exhorting the prisoners.

Gleason's capture was due to his boasting of the crime for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment. After escaping from the jail he had been seen by a woman who started for the mountains. On Monday evening, hungry and almost exhausted, he arrived at a sheepherder's camp, where he was given food and shelter. Since he killed Gleason, he has been able to talk of nothing else than that episode, and in conversation with his boss, he told how he had done the harmless working man to death and how he effected his exit from his place of confinement.

The sheepherder sent to town as quickly as possible, and officers were soon in pursuit of the murderer. The sheriff and a number of deputies spent the night and today in the chase, but did not come up with the fleeing man. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Deputy T. J. Glover, mounted on a fresh horse, struck out across country for Beaville. He arrived at that point, which is a watering place on the Tehachas grade, a few miles below the "loop," at 6 o'clock, and was answered by Gleason's description, but just left. Glover walked up the track a few hundred yards and soon overtook the man he was after. Gleason took his arrest quietly, making no attempt at resistance, and on being landed again in jail went sullenly to bed.

TO PROTECT GAMES.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 19.—About fifty well known sportsmen of this city met tonight and formed the Sacramento County Game Protective Association. Fish and game commissioner J. M. Morrison was elected president and a legislative committee was appointed to keep track of all the bills introduced in the legislature affecting game and fish and report to the association. A committee was also appointed to prepare a bill similar to those of Maine and Michigan, which have been so beneficial for the depletion of a state game warden and deputies, who will have jurisdiction throughout the state, and for such other legislation as may be deemed expedient.

QUAY CONFIDENT.

His Friends Have a Perfect Organization and Will Re-elect Him.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Senator Quay made the following statement this afternoon before returning to Washington: "I am going to Washington to attend to some official matters that require my attention. The situation here, as far as the United States senate is concerned, is entirely satisfactory to me. I have not the slightest doubt of my re-election, and I have a thorough and perfect organization here, and I am satisfied to leave the management of the canvass in their hands during my absence."

Attorney General Ekins, who will look after Quay's canvass during his absence, says Senator Brown and Representative Rogers, who were absent today and not voting, are home on account of illness and that they can be counted to stand by Senator Quay.

"These two, with the 111 votes cast in the balloting today," Mr. Ekins said, "makes 113 votes for Senator Quay already on record. There has not been a loss since the balloting began, and we have gained when we wish to call for them."

SANTIAGO CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

SANTIAGO, DE CUBA, Jan. 19.—The United States military authorities in this city have ordered the Santiago department an order directing that not a cent of the customs receipts of the department is to be expended without the permission of the governor, General Brooke. The order also directs that the greater part of the sanitary work performed shall be done without pay and for reasons merely.

RUSSIA BUILDING WARSHIPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The Russian government has ordered a new cruiser of 6200 tons to be constructed at the Vulkan shipbuilding yards, Stettin, Prussia. It has also been decided to build in Russia this year three battleships of about 12,000 tons each and two cruisers of 6000 and 3000 tons respectively.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—A new steamship line has been formed to operate in conjunction with the South American line, that has long been in operation between Panama and Valparaiso and intermediate ports. The new line, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, is a British enterprise, and the line has been extended on joint schedule, far north as Ocos, Guatemala. If the project is successful the line will be extended to Northern Mexican ports and San Francisco.

CEMETERY ROAD COMMITTEE.

The cemetery road committee will meet this afternoon in the Farmers' Club rooms to discuss the improvement of the thoroughfare. A full attendance is requested.

QUARANTINED CATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—A number of representative cattle men of this state propose to ask the legislature to enact special laws relative to the handling of quarantined cattle. Under the federal law, no cattle can be taken out of California before the quarantine line, except between the first day of November and the last day of December of each year. This is intended as a precaution against Texas fever. In some parts of the United States, however, special provision is made for proper dipping the cattle, so as to secure their legal passage to non-infected districts, and the California cattlemen want a similar law adopted here. They wish to guard against the dangers of a future dry season with a surplus of cattle.

With state dips at regular places, cattle may be legally dipped in some effective wash and then permitted to cross the quarantine line to new pastures.

Mrs. Leon F. Morris has returned from a visit to Los Angeles.

Use "Tie" cough syrup, at Baker & Co's.

HER LIFE IN JAIL.

If Reports be Correct, It's Rather Gay.

Mrs. Williams Expects Captain Nevills to Go Her Bail Now.

The San Francisco Examiner states that Mrs. Elsie Williams expects to secure her release from the county jail in San Francisco, where she is now detained pending her motion for a new trial. The Examiner says: "Mrs. Elsie Williams spent yesterday counting up the hours until she should be released. She was confident that she would be out by today, for she said that she expected Captain Nevills would furnish bonds for her and see that she was detained no longer than the time necessary to complete arrangements."

"Life at the branch county jail has not been as tedious or restricted for Mrs. Williams since Captain Nevills came to her aid and proclaimed himself her friend. Instead of the long days dragging to a close without event or interruption, there are now frequent breaks that put new life into the prisoner and give her a constant air of expectancy. Mrs. Williams is frequently visited at the telephone. Just a little private message, the speaker tells the official who responds to the ring from central messenger boys, told their way to the branch county jail with missives and delicacies of all sorts for Mrs. Williams."

After there was some wordiness as to the contents of the packages, but that was before the officials became familiar with the fact that Mrs. Williams had a fondness for turkey, and that Captain Nevills is familiar with her likes.

"After Captain Nevills' first visit, the people at the jail were more civil and even deferential to Mrs. Williams. The discipline of the institution had to be maintained, but everything was done to make the Captain's friend as comfortable as the place and its regulations would admit."

"Mrs. Williams was even allowed to participate in a little dinner given in one of the private apartments. Captain Nevills furnished the turkey which formed the basis of the repast, for which consideration he was treated as the guest of honor. It was, from all accounts, a most pleasant dinner. The Captain was in his most forgiving mood and Mrs. Williams was irresistibly dependent and helpless. This dinner, it is claimed, did much to renew the friendship between the widow and the millionaire."

AN ATTEMPT TO READ OUT WILLIAM M. STEWART PROVES UNSUCCESSFUL.

CARSON, Jan. 19.—Increased bitterness has been injected into the senatorial contest by the action of the state central committee of the silver party which, this afternoon, deposed from the chairmanship W. E. Sharon, who is managing Frank Newlands' fight for senator and then read out of the silver party both Newlands and Sharon. The chief charge against the deposed members was treachery to the platform adopted at Reno. Sharon was expelled from the committee by a vote of 26 to 14 and Newlands was read out of the party by a vote of 23 to 15. A resolution was then offered reading William M. Stewart out of the silver party, but it was voted down, 31 to 13.

Sharon then left the committee room, followed by 11 members, and announced that he would form a new committee. The Republicans are elated over the committee's action, believing that they will exercise more influence in the contest. The silver people profess to be pleased at what they term "the weeding out of the renegades," and Congressman Newlands asserts that his position has been strengthened by his enforced independence of silver party management.

A MINE ON FIRE.

NEWCASTLE, Colo., Jan. 19.—The Colorado Fuel Iron Company has decided to flood the Wheeler mine which has been on fire for several days. This means the abandonment of work in the mine for three months at least. The mine employs 20 men who will be thus thrown out of work.

HAVANA NOTES.

Confidence in the Spanish Bank Restored.

Many Men Imprisoned Without Trial Released From Jail.

Judges Appointed.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—General Brooke appointed Tomas Yzquierdo today to be secretary of the supreme court. He also appointed three judges for the province of Pinar del Rio.

Notwithstanding the unpopularity of the Spanish banks and the attacks upon the policy which allows it to collect bank and present taxes, the sum of \$400,000 was deposited in that institution yesterday, largely by Spaniards. The United States cruiser Brooklyn sailed for the United States yesterday. The American board of pardons yesterday recommended the release from today recommended the release from confinement of seven men who have been confined without trial since 1897 for the alleged robbery from a safe of funds belonging to the navy paymaster for San Juan de Porto Rico.

The board of pardons has examined another prisoner and has recommended to General Brooke the release of sixty-seven who are in confinement.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Wheat—Weak; May, \$1.15. Barley—Not quoted. Corn—Large yellow, \$1.06 1/2. Bran—\$1.00 1/2.

KODAKS AND CAMERAS.

Photographic supplies at Baker & Co's.

Fine Photos Made From plates and films sold by Baker & Co's.

MORE IDLE TALK.

Germany's Vague Threats About Samoa.

Jealous of the Good Feeling Between England and the United States.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The news from Samoa has been received with foreboding. The Loket Anzeiger says: All this doubtless signifies an appreciable quarrel, and with the unceremonious course which the Americans have affected lately toward us, it may easily take a serious turn. The Samoan condominium has always involved a lurking danger.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The situation will become even graver when the American warship arrives at Apia. It is said that the Washington department of state has instructed the United States consul general there, L. W. Osborne, not to trust the German consul. Evidently the United States, who are least interested in Samoa, among the three powers, do not mean to respect Germany's paramount interests. Germany will have to show firmness, all the more so as our position is made the worse by the evident desire of England to help the United States so as to retain the latter's friendship."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It was stated at the department of the state today that dispatches had been received from Apia, but as to their nature the officials had nothing to say beyond that they went to confirm the news dispatches already printed. Admiral Kautz, the commander of the Pacific station, is now aboard his flagship, the Philadelphia, and it was stated at the navy yard that he would accompany the ship to Samoa.

Judge J. B. Campbell came up from his home in Selma yesterday.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 19.—The Republican senatorial caucus tonight, on the fifth ballot, stood: Scott 25; Atkinson 13; scattering 9. Scott needed then but one vote more to nominate and the nomination was conceded to him. Three Republican members refused to enter the caucus or abide by the caucus decree.

STILL GROWING IN POPULARITY.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE HERMANN STOCK OF

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Just cast your eye over a few of the prices, and then don't waste time wondering how it can be done, but step around to 1822-24 Mariposa street and get your share of the bargain:

Men's White Laundered Shirts, Hermann's price 50c, our price 25c.

Men's Golf Shirts, Hermann's price 75c, our price 35c.

Men's Stanley Shirts, Hermann's price \$1, our price 45c.

Men's Heavy Flannel Underwear, Hermann's price 75c, our price 45c.

Men's Natural Gray Vests, Hermann's price 75c, our price 35c.

Men's Linn's Collars, Hermann's price \$3 for 50c, our price 10c.

Men's Natural Gray Wool Sox, Hermann's price \$3 for 50c, our price 10c.

Royal Silk Flannel Underwear, Hermann's price \$2, our price \$1.25.

Hermann's \$10 Men's Suits, our price \$5.

Hermann's \$12 Men's Suits, our price \$7.

Hermann's \$15 Men's Suits, our price \$8.50.

Hermann's \$17.50 Men's Suits, our price \$10.

ALL STAPLES ARE STRONG

Cereals, Cotton and Iron.

A Good Cash Demand For Wheat.

Pig Iron Production the Heaviest Ever Known.—Good Demand From Abroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Headstreet's tomorrow will say:

Wheat—The most notable feature of the trade situation at present is the strength of prices of nearly all staples, particularly cereals, cotton, iron, and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first of the year.

Explanation of the strength of wheat is, of course, found in the good cash demand which seems to meet any slight reaction in value and which has placed the price as high as at any previous time for three months past. Thus cereal and corn are both in exceptional demand abroad, judging from the large export receipts and foreign demand is likewise the secret of the strength in cotton, shipments of which continue heavy. A feature of dealings in this staple is the steady demand for good grades and the indifference manifested toward the low grades which, owing to had weather at the south have been larger than the usual supply.

Pig iron production is the heaviest ever known, but stocks show further depletion. The successful floating of a number of large consolidations in this industry of late has stimulated interest.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,647,711 bushels, against 5,689,244 bushels last week; 5,299,557 bushels the corresponding week of 1898; 3,381,154 in 1897; 3,202,254 in 1896 and 3,559,435 in 1895.

Business failures for the week 353, against 227 last week, 323 in the week a year ago; 427 in 1897 and 412 in 1896; and 376 in 1895.

Canadian failures 24 against 25 last week, 78 in the week a year ago, 69 in 1897 and 63 in 1896.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Commercial Advertiser London financial cablegram says settlement and telegraphic interruptions retarded business here today. The tone was firm. Paris was almost entirely shut off, while profit taking proceeded with fair activity. New York quotations were delayed till near the close, when the market was strengthened and became lively.

PEACE TREATY. THE ARTFUL JAP

Will be Either Amended or Rejected.

Nearly Forty Senators Pledged to Vote for Ultimate Withdrawal From the Philippines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A special to the World from Washington says: Information given to the World correspondent tonight makes it certain that the peace treaty will be either vitally amended or rejected. Secret conferences of the leading anti-imperialist senators have been held during the last twenty-four hours, resulting this afternoon in a careful count of strength. Thirty-eight senators are now absolutely pledged to vote for an amendment to the treaty, pledging the United States promptly to withdraw from the Philippines, exactly as it is pledged to withdraw from Cuba, as soon as the people of those islands can organize a government, qualified only by the reservation of a naval station on the island of Luzon, will be offered at the executive session of the senate tomorrow. Enough votes are already pledged to its support to have it adopted or the treaty will not be ratified at all this session.

Notwithstanding many positive claims that the votes of the sixty-two senators were absolutely sure for the unconditional ratification of the treaty, are confident tonight that not more than fifty senators could be mustered if the roll were called at once for ratification without an amendment recommending the intention to annex the Philippines.

The Democratic side of the senate is found to be nearly solid against annexation of the Philippines. There are just four Democratic senators who are counted on for the treaty, as it stands, and no more. They are Messrs. Egan, of Alabama, Gray of Delaware, Faulkner of West Virginia and Lindsay of Kentucky.

The following thirty-four senators are fully and openly committed to an amendment recommending the purpose of annexing the Philippines: Aldrich, Conn. State, Bristow, Okla., Chandler, Conn., Corman, Iowa, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nevada), Keeney, McKim, McMillan, Mallory, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Munroe, Packer, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Rogers, Smith, Sullivan, Tamm, Turley, Turner, Culp, Vest, Wellington, White.

This definite information as to the position of the senators is given by recognized leaders of the opponents of the treaty as it stands, and is a frank disclosure of their carefully studied position. In giving it they said: "The strength of the treaty, unless the friends of the Spanish treaty will agree to so amend that document as to put our government in the same attitude as to the Philippines as it is already in regard to the island of Cuba, is so weak that we cannot expect to carry it."

Each Waiting for the President to Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The key to the solution to the difficulty between General Egan and General Miles was today in the hands of the former.

The war commission having called upon him to modify his statement, nothing can be done until he either has revised his first declaration or has notified the commission of his actual position. It is confidently expected by the informed officials that the commissionary general will modify his

FINANCIAL QUICKSANDS.

The Many Troubles of the Stockton and Tuolumne Railroad.

STOCKTON, Jan. 24.—The Stockton and Tuolumne railroad brought a somewhat sensational suit today by its attorneys, H. R. McNoble and J. J. Thirt.

This is the company which was incorporated to build a railway line from Stockton to Tuolumne, in Tuolumne county, and which venture got into financial quicksands. The suit is for \$50,000 damages, and is against Mrs. McCormick and the McCormick brothers of this city, who are charged with having conspired to defraud the building company by maliciously prosecuting it for an unjust claim.

The complaint alleges that the injury done to the corporation's credit and financial standing by the action of the defendants prevented it from selling \$150,000 of bonds and put it to an expense of \$50,000 for attorneys' fees. The road sued for the recovery of both these sums.

Fitzsimmons and Sharkey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A special meeting of the directors of the Lenox Athletic Club today it was voted to certain any proposition from Robert Fitzsimmons, champion heavy-weight pugilist, looking to a contest between him and Sharkey under the auspices of the club. O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, then announced that if Fitzsimmons could find a willing to give him a satisfactory purse and guarantee it Sharkey would fight and Fitzsimmons' forfeit will be covered.

Left to the Sheriff.

PANA, Ills., Jan. 24.—Adjutant General News today gave notice to Sheriff Downey and Lieutenant Collins in charge here, that there is no doubt that as soon as Governor Tanner returns an order will be issued for immediate recall of all soldiers who have formed part of the militia since September 30th, last and to be prepared to return home, Sheriff Downey does not expect trouble when the troops depart.

Another Head-End Collision.

CHAMPAIGN, Ills., Jan. 24.—The northbound limited on the Illinois Central here today. Engineer Thorpe of the switch engine and Fireman W. B. Logan, of the limited, were killed. The passengers were badly shaken up but none were seriously injured.

Planters Want Him in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The receipt of a report from Commissioner of Labor W. M. Rice, who, in Yokohama, found there was being rushed into Hawaii by every steamer which was leaving Oriental ports contract laborers, and that the total of those who are under order of the effect of making the committee of the senate and house take up and consider at once the Perkins-Barham bill, extending over the islands the labor and exclusion act of the United States.

The information came to a senator from Hawaii, who is a representative in a letter from Rice at Yokohama, which set forth that while in Hawaii he found there had been permits issued for 6000 coolies, upon arrival in Japan he discovered that men were being rushed for export to Hawaii, and that the country were sending laborers as fast as they could be secured. Commissioner Powderly also reported that confidential information had come that 250 islanders were under contract with Hawaiian planters and were being sent forward as soon as this letter came to Senator Perkins he polled the senate committee on education and labor and found that a majority was in favor of immediate action and that the bill would be taken up and pressed for action immediately.

In the house Barton, chairman of the committee on labor, and after stating the case was reported to write a favorable report upon the bill and was assured it would be brought in and pressed immediately. This would indicate that the laws may be put into execution before the end of the month.

The Situation Improving.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—The situation here is improving. A utility engineer at the water works outside of the lines, was murdered on Thursday evening by an organized gang of thieves armed with various weapons. His wife barely escaped the same fate. The place was ransacked. The natives are investigating the affair, but the Philippine disclaim any knowledge of the outrage.

Going to Cuba.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 24.—The third Kentucky regiment is again packing up today and will get away to Savannah tonight, where it will go on board a transport for Cuba.

Martha.—There's one thing I cannot understand. The newspapers refuse to give anything for poetry, and yet it is paid for by the magazine. Uncle Remus, the poetry that appears in the magazines is supposed to be less offensive than that which appears in the newspapers, there being so little poetry in it. Boston Transcript.

Charged With Murder.

NAPA, Jan. 24.—The coroner's jury in the Cook murder case, after many days of investigation and the examination of many witnesses, rendered a verdict today charging Jesse Walters with the murder of A. Cook and naming George B. McKenize as accessory. Walters has been in jail since the killing. McKenize was for ten years Sheriff of Napa county, having only relinquished the office ten days ago.

Joe Huff is in town again for a few days.

BILLS BY THE CARLOAD

The Cry is "Still They Come."

Many New Claims Against the State.

The Usual Array of "Cinch" Bills Directed Against Corporations. Wide Wagon Tires.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 24.—The senate was in session for less than an hour this morning. Little other business was done than the introduction of bills. The members are rushing in their measures that the bills may get well on the file and before the several committees in time for consideration before passing. The bills introduced today are as follows:

By Stratton—Making an appropriation to pay the claim of Olive R. Chapman.

By Stratton—To amend section 142 of an act entitled "An act to establish uniform system of county and township government," approved April 1, 1897.

By Davis—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of county and township government," approved April 1, 1897.

By Langford—An act to provide for the payment of interest at the statutory rate of every bona fide owner and holder of any unlocated or unenclosed school land warrant issued under an act of the state of California, approved March 2, 1893.

By Langford—To amend section 312 of the civil code relating to the election of directors of corporations.

By Chapman—An act to pay the claim of California against the state of Florida.

By Braunhart—Appropriating \$300,000 for the erection of a public building in San Francisco.

By Braunhart—To amend section 153 of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of county and township government," approved April 1, 1897.

By Braunhart—To amend sections 204 and 205 of the code of civil procedure, relating to the selection and retiring of jurors.

By Braunhart—To amend section 377 of the code of civil procedure relating to the selection of jurors.

By Prisk—To amend an act entitled "An act relating to the working, rights of way, basement and drainage of mines."

By Sims—An act to authorize the purchase or condemnation of land for streets when less than ten acres be taken, and the streets are regular and when the enjoyment to be effected thereby is not properly chargeable on a particular district.

By Morehouse—To amend an act entitled "An act concerning agricultural societies, surveys and estimates for the diverting of rivers and streams, the construction of reservoirs and the storage of water."

By Cutler—An act to amend sections 215, 246 and 268 of the political code relating to the officers and employees of the legislature.

By Boyce—An act authorizing the secretary of state to appoint an additional clerk to be known as janitor's clerk.

By Stratton—Authorizing the treasurer to transfer to the San Francisco harbor improvement fund money now in the San Francisco sinking fund.

By Chapman—To pay the claim of Mrs. J. V. Uvin against the state of California.

By Chapman—An act requiring the making and recording of maps of cities, towns and additions to cities or towns and subdivisions of lands into small lots or tracts for the purpose of sale, providing a penalty for the selling of any lot or tract in violation of the provisions of this act, before such maps are filed and recorded and providing for the recording of maps now on file in the keeper of records office.

By Chapman—An act to pay the claim of Thomas Grace against the state of California.

By Chapman—An act to pay the claim of Patrick Carroll against the state of California.

By Chapman—An act to pay the claim of the Dutch Flat public school district and the trustees thereof against the state of California.

Senator Dunn introduced two rather important resolutions. The first of these calls attention to the false branding of food products and severely condemns the practice. The resolution calls upon the state's representatives in congress to use all possible means to secure the passage of the Faulkner and Brooks bills at an early date.

The second relates to the irrigation of arid lands. California's declaration in congress is urged to use the best endeavors to secure an appropriation from the federal government to provide for the necessary survey of streams for irrigation purposes, and for the construction of reservoirs.

The assembly remained in session until nearly the noon hour.

The following bills were introduced: By Mead—An act to regulate the granting of telephones and telegraph, street railroad, and electric light, heat and power, and other franchises by municipal authorities of incorporated cities and counties and towns within the state of California, and repealing certain conflicting acts.

NO CHANGE IN THE FIGURES

The Senatorial Deadlock Unbroken.

Democrats Will Not Aid Republicans.

Los Angeles Tells the Bulla Delegation to Stand Firm.—The Burns Men Confident.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 25.—The senatorial deadlock is complete. After the experience had for four ballots there was not a change in the Republican vote cast for the United States senator from the last ballot cast yesterday, there are few who can be found to express an opinion as to what the result will be tomorrow. The general opinion is, however, that both the Grant and the Burns forces are weaker after today's vote than they were before the vote was cast. The determination of the thirty-two Republicans who are not with the Grant and Burns forces to stay by outside candidates was demonstrated.

The positive stand of the Grant and Burns men was equally apparent. It is evident that neither Burns nor Grant, so say the crowds in the lobby, can gain more votes or they would have gotten them today. It is evident, too, that they have their own forces well in hand, although how long they can stand out is a question.

The Bulla people are much encouraged tonight over a receipt of the following telegram from Los Angeles, which was signed by the chairman of the Republican city and county committees, by the executive committee of the city committee, by the Republican superior judges and county officials and a long list of business and professional men. "No change here in sentiment for United States Senator. Overwhelming in favor of Bulla. Los Angeles delegation should stand together and preserve its power."

On the other hand the Republican central committee of Sacramento county met this evening, endorsed Dan M. Burns for the United States Senate, and called upon Republican legislators in vote for Mr. Burns.

This may have the effect of throwing one or two votes into the Burns column tomorrow, although this will remain to be seen. The Burns people are quite as happy over the action of the Sacramento county committee as the Bulla's friends are over the Los Angeles telegram. There may be some slight change in the vote tomorrow, but nothing very startling is looked for.

The Democrats held a caucus this afternoon and decided to give the complimentary vote to Judge James V. Coffey, William Conley, Joseph Hamilton and Abbott Kenny. It is understood that after that the vote will go to Stephen M. White.

There is some talk of a lack of harmony among the Democratic members. It is reported that the members from San Francisco are trying to control the caucus and that the country members object to it. One or two of the members are reported to have said that they would vote for any one of the Republican candidates.

The senators and assemblymen are holding very short sessions in these days of senator-making, which are devoted mostly to the passing of bills. The bills are easily introduced and serve to keep the clerks busy while the legislators can discuss the senatorial situation.

The assemblymen found time this morning, however, to discuss the San Francisco delegation. Dibble wanted it referred back to the house by the committee on municipal corporations to be referred to the judiciary committee. This was opposed by Valentine, of Los Angeles, who insisted that the committee should refer the charter to the committee as no committee could amend it.

The charter was finally referred back to the house where it will be considered.

STEAMER JEWEL WRECKED.

The Crew Rescued With Difficulty by a Shore Line.

MENDOCINO, Jan. 24.—While cruising near the entrance to Casper harbor this morning the steamer Jewel ran on a reef and she is now a wreck. Captain Madson, who was on board, was rescued by the shore line.

When she struck Captain Madson was asleep in his cabin and the vessel was in charge of the first mate. They had been lying off shore during the night, but the vessel had not completed her cargo and the mate was not permitted to gain the entrance to the harbor when she ran on the rocks. It was very dark at the time and he apparently lost his bearings. A heavy sea was running and the vessel soon began to break up.

The distress signal was blown and people from the shore were not long in getting to the wrecksite. It was some hours before the crew was brought ashore. This was accomplished by means of a rope which was thrown from the shore to the vessel and on which a line was rigged and the men brought over one by one. All the crew were rescued in this manner, except the cook. He was washed overboard by a big wave but succeeded in getting on some floating wreckage. He drifted out toward the center of the harbor on his makeshift raft and was rescued by some men in a boat. All the crew were saved and none were badly hurt except First Assistant Engineer Horne, who was jammed in the moving cargo of lumber while escaping from the engine room and had his arm broken. He was also injured internally. The Jewel was owned principally by the Casper Lumber Company and was valued at \$20,000. At the time she struck she had on board some 300,000 feet of lumber belonging to that company, the probable value of which is in the neighborhood of \$400,000. The vessel has been raised almost to kindling wood by the motion of the water.

"BEWARE OF VIDERS."

An Incident Which Recalls Mr. Weller's Parental Counsel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Thomas H. Kennedy, a mounted policeman, was shot and killed this afternoon by Mrs. Elizabeth Regan, a widow. Mrs. Regan, who is a French Canadian, was called on her husband in a social way and they became involved in a quarrel and fearing harm at his hands she seized the officer's pistol and shot him in the mouth. Kennedy died on the way to the hospital. Mrs. Regan made another statement to the effect that the officer had been interfering with her and that he drew his pis-

OPPOSED TO EXPANSION

McLaurin's Appeal to Senators.

The Negro Problem in the South.

Mr. McLaurin Declares That the Philippine Problem Will Raise Similar Issues.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the senate today Mr. McLaurin, Democrat of South Carolina, took strong ground in a carefully prepared speech against the policy of expansion by this country. He cited as one of the principal reasons why the United States should not assume control over peoples who are widely dissimilar to the people of this country, the experience of the south with the negro race. He advocated the adoption of the Veto resolution declaring that this country could not maintain permanently as colonies such territory as the Philippines and held that it would be in opposition to the spirit of American institutions to do so.

"I believe the time is not far off when our flag will float over every foot of North American soil, but it must come peacefully, by consent of the governed, not by war. Government force is despotic and if this country is to establish a despotism it must be prepared to maintain a great and enormously expensive army and navy. It means a never-ending strife with the nations of the world."

Mr. McLaurin claimed that the commerce of the Philippines was insignificant and that therefore the United States had no advantage of the islands to this country from a financial point of view.

"To become a colonizing power," he said, "we must abandon our republican institutions or be paralyzed by them. The creation of offices, the extravagant expenditure of money by office-holders and the actual corruption creeping into any colonial system will sooner or later sap the foundation of any government."

Discussing the inhabitants of the Philippines, Mr. McLaurin said: "Of one thing I am sure. The American people will never consent for these inferior races to share our land and another people's labor. To permit cheap Asiatic labor to come into competition with our intelligent, well-paid labor, would be to degrade and lower our civilization."

"If we embark on a colonial system it means the inauguration of a despotic power in the Philippines, a power which would stand ready to take territory which will only be used to rule outwitting territories with an iron hand, but also sooner or later will be used at home to overthrow and override the popular will. An imperial democracy like an atheistic religion, is an impossible hybrid."

"Better than death, better than a territory upon which the sun never sets, is the transmission to our children of a republic built upon the indelible rock of constitutional government."

Mr. Sullivan, Democrat of Mississippi, and Mr. Packer, Democrat of North Carolina, both declared in support of the bill, the former supporting it and the latter opposing it.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, but its consideration was not concluded before the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Gray of Delaware introduced a joint resolution as follows: "That in recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to the soldiers of the United States during the war with Spain, the cordial appreciation of congress is hereby expressed, and that congress hereby authorize and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the directors of the mint and that same medal be presented to her by the President of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine."

The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The reading of the Indian bill was not completed but was laid aside until tomorrow.

At 5:20 p. m. the senate adjourned tomorrow.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light Variable Winds and Cloudy Skies Prevail Generally.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 5 p. m.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The weather is cloudy and threatening from the Tehachapi north and east to the Rocky mountains. Light rain has fallen from San Francisco northward to the coast, and is now raining in the upper Sacramento valley. The rain has been light in all directions.

The Sacramento river has risen slightly at Sacramento and fallen at Red Bluff.

Conditions are favorable for cloudy weather in northern California Tuesday, probably with occasional light showers.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, January 27th:

Northern California: Cloudy and unsettled weather, probably with occasional showers in northwest portions; fair in southwest portion Tuesday; light variable winds.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The Emperor is Badly Scared by the Dowager Empress.

PEKING, Jan. 26.—Palace reports describe increasing ill feeling between the Dowager Empress and the Emperor. On several occasions recently the Emperor, it is claimed, disobeyed the Dowager Empress. The chief amusement of the Emperor at present, the palace reports say, is training goats and monkeys.

Reports from Shan Tung province say the populace there is almost in a state of rebellion. The missionaries anticipated trouble.

It was added that French warships have been ordered to Foo Chow.

Regulate for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Sixth regiment of infantry at San Antonio, Texas, is being held in readiness for prompt transportation to the Philippines in case it is found that the Sixth infantry regiments already under orders to go there are not sufficient to handle the proper administration of military affairs in the islands. There are several regiments held in reserve for possible service in the Philippines, but so far, the Sixth infantry is the only one directly ordered to hold itself in readiness for such movement on short notice. The six regiments now preparing for the long journey to Manila are, the Third, Fourth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second, aggregating about 7500 men.

A Schooner Stranded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The schooner Gauntlet, lumber laden, bound from San Francisco up the river, was caught in a heavy leak this morning and is ashore at Portuguese Point. The steamer Annie Aden saw the signals of distress flying and took off the crew. The Gauntlet can be raised and will suffer but little from the disaster.

Commissioner Tobin Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Little hope is entertained for the recovery of Police Commissioner J. Tobin, who was stricken with heart failure several days ago, shortly after his return from a visit to New York. He is on the bed side of the sick man comes the report that his relatives and physicians entertain the gravest fears that death is but a few hours away.

What Spoiled It.—Newcomer (at winter health resort).—Is the result of place? Native—"Wa, it is to be used until people b-gan comin' here for rest."—Puck.

LAST HONORS.

President McKinley's Tribute to Mr. Dingley.

The Funeral of the Maine Statesman Will be of National Character.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In view of the long and distinguished services of the late representative Dingley, the funeral ceremony will be in the hall of the house and will be in the nature of a state funeral. It will be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday. Among the letters of condolence was one from President McKinley. It was as follows:

Dear Mr. Dingley: I have this moment learned of the death of your distinguished husband and write to express the profound sorrow which both Mr. McKinley and myself feel for you in your bereavement.

"We mourn with you in this overwhelming loss which will be deeply felt by the whole country. From my long and intimate association with him it comes to me as a personal bereavement. A great consolation in this sad hour is a recollection of Mr. Dingley's exalted character; his domestic virtues, his quiet, useful distinguished life and his long-continued and faithful service in behalf of his fellow citizens, who to many of us are his nearest as that of a great statesman and true patriot."

"With sympathy, believe me, 'Always sincerely, 'WILLIAM McKINLEY."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house of representatives assembled today under circumstances of deep and universal sorrow in the death of representative Nelson Dingley of Maine. A speaker read entered the chamber a heavy fell upon the members, who at that moment lay rose and with bowed heads listened to the eloquent tribute from the chaplain.

Mr. Boutelle, a senior member of the Maine delegation, offered, and the house adopted, a series of resolutions providing for funeral ceremonies in the hall of the house at noon on Monday and for a committee of nine members to accompany the remains to Maine. The resolutions concluded with a motion to adjourn.

The speaker announced the following: Boutelle, Payne, Bailey, Bell, Dockery, and McMillan.

At 12:10 p. m., as a mark of respect, the house adjourned until Monday, when the funeral services will be held.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

McLaurin's Appeal to Senators.

The Negro Problem in the South.

Mr. McLaurin Declares That the Philippine Problem Will Raise Similar Issues.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the senate today Mr. McLaurin, Democrat of South Carolina, took strong ground in a carefully prepared speech against the policy of expansion by this country. He cited as one of the principal reasons why the United States should not assume control over peoples who are widely dissimilar to the people of this country, the experience of the south with the negro race. He advocated the adoption of the Veto resolution declaring that this country could not maintain permanently as colonies such territory as the Philippines and held that it would be in opposition to the spirit of American institutions to do so.

"I believe the time is not far off when our flag will float over every foot of North American soil, but it must come peacefully, by consent of the governed, not by war. Government force is despotic and if this country is to establish a despotism it must be prepared to maintain a great and enormously expensive army and navy. It means a never-ending strife with the nations of the world."

Mr. McLaurin claimed that the commerce of the Philippines was insignificant and that therefore the United States had no advantage of the islands to this country from a financial point of view.

"To become a colonizing power," he said, "we must abandon our republican institutions or be paralyzed by them. The creation of offices, the extravagant expenditure of money by office-holders and the actual corruption creeping into any colonial system will sooner or later sap the foundation of any government."

Discussing the inhabitants of the Philippines, Mr. McLaurin said: "Of one thing I am sure. The American people will never consent for these inferior races to share our land and another people's labor. To permit cheap Asiatic labor to come into competition with our intelligent, well-paid labor, would be to degrade and lower our civilization."

"If we embark on a colonial system it means the inauguration of a despotic power in the Philippines, a power which would stand ready to take territory which will only be used to rule outwitting territories with an iron hand, but also sooner or later will be used at home to overthrow and override the popular will. An imperial democracy like an atheistic religion, is an impossible hybrid."

"Better than death, better than a territory upon which the sun never sets, is the transmission to our children of a republic built upon the indelible rock of constitutional government."

Mr. Sullivan, Democrat of Mississippi, and Mr. Packer, Democrat of North Carolina, both declared in support of the bill, the former supporting it and the latter opposing it.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, but its consideration was not concluded before the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Gray of Delaware introduced a joint resolution as follows: "That in recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to the soldiers of the United States during the war with Spain, the cordial appreciation of congress is hereby expressed, and that congress hereby authorize and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the directors of the mint and that same medal be presented to her by the President of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine."

The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The reading of the Indian bill was not completed but was laid aside until tomorrow.

At 5:20 p. m. the senate adjourned tomorrow.

program.

